







## The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCT. 22.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF LABOR.

The sorriest drivel of the campaign has been presented in the speeches of Allen G. Thurman. The only reason why these utterances have not been received with positive contempt is found in the fact that among all men there is compassion for the infirmities of age. That Mr. Thurman is upon the last threshold of age has been made apparent several times by his physical prostration within the past few weeks, and is manifested from his feeble garrulity every time he speaks. Some days ago he declared that Cleveland had before him when he became president the most difficult task that a president was ever called to encounter and proceeding with this subject he explained that this implied a considerable difficulty connected with the problem of parcelling out the offices, so as to satisfy his party. In Mr. Thurman's opinion the task set before Abraham Lincoln was nothing to this. In an other speech not long since Thurman claimed for his party the credit of abolishing slavery and in nearly every address he has asserted that his party is and always has been the special friend and champion of the interests of labor. This last assertion is not the least absurd and ridiculous of his claims.

The ideal labor policy of the democra to party since 1825 has been that of the right of ownership of labor by capital. It was in substance of the ideal that every possible effort was made during many years to extend and nationalize slavery. It is to be noted this labor system of the democra which threw electoral votes in 1860 prolonged its rebellion against the constitution of the United States. It was to support this labor system that the Northern democra geographically sympathized with the South and resisted the suppression of the rebellion. And though slavery no longer exists in name in the great section where the democratic party still holds undisputed sway a system of *re* slavery exists there which is as oppressive to labor in many of its features as slavery in fact and to uphold this system nullification of constitutional rights is steadily and systematically pursued in a large number of states.

It was to prevent the growth of a servile element of freedom and of justice to labor that the democratic party opposed and so long as it had power prevented the enactment of a homestead law. The Southern oligarchy then ruled in the foreground that if the public lands were given to settlers there would be rapid increase of the number of independent citizens, performing their own labor and earning their own support upon a system diametrically at variance with the democratic ideal of the ownership of labor. Hence the homestead law, for which the contention began in 1852 was defeated again and again by the democratic party and never was carried through till the republicans got control of all departments of the government. There was a fight of ten years for the homestead act; its only opponents were democrats at one time the bill was beaten by the casting vote of Vice-President Breckinridge and at another time by the vote of President Buchanan; and finally it was carried through a congress republican in both branches, and was approved by Abraham Lincoln.

These great measures and but three have been adopted in the United States for the benefit of labor. One of these was the homestead law which has set free millions of free people upon the lands of the United States. Another was the abolition of slavery which put an end to ownership of labor though its full fruits in consequence of the despotism that still prevails at the South, have not yet been properly realized. The third was the adjustment of our tariff system so as to protect our own working people against the products of the cheap labor countries of the world. The homestead policy and the abolition of slavery are beyond at least the third measure—fair and equal protection to the productive labor of our country—is still attacked by the democratic party.

Of course this party professes to be the special friend of labor. It always professed that. Even when it contended for ownership of labor and when its controlling element was fighting a fierce and bloody war for ownership of labor it professed to be a hero's best and only friend. Even when it denied to the multitude of our working people access to and settlement upon the public lands it boldly proclaimed itself labor's exclusive champion. So now though it is contending for a policy that would subject the great body of the products of the country to the competition of free trade it passes through the voice of Allen G. Thurman turning to childish treble that it is a *lair* or only original sure and steadfast supporter. Mr. Thurman is now scarcely more alive than the rest of the Old Roman, but the history of the country is neither obsolete nor obsolete. There is always a great deal of chaff-trap in the political wisdom of the party, but its political past is full of it and nothing so grotesque has ever been witnessed in our politics as the claim on behalf of the democratic party that it is and always has been labor's only steadfast and unconquerable champion.

## IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Herald* has sent out a frank correspondent to see how the campaign is looking in Northern and Western New York. The correspondent has not yet made his report in full, but the *Herald* prints a statement from him which it says was sent for its personal information dated Buffalo October 13. To this statement the *Herald* gives as much prominence as possible in large type and under the head line. *Warning to the Democracy.* Here it is:

An hour ago the working men unite for labor, the strongest, boldest, and most energetic tariff discussion you can make up your mind that, unless some extraordinary change or event between now and November 6, Harrison will go down to High Bridge with something like 70,000 plurality. If New York city can overcome that difficulty, he will be beaten. You can see no idea in your present surroundings of the situation in the country. The republicans are making a fierce intelligent and so far successful fight. It was a mistake for Cleveland to raise the tariff. The only real political fact that I can find is that the democrats are getting up a new line of defense in Niagara county. The democrats in Niagara county are saying their money to be used on election day. God bless us!

## A PROTECTIONIST IN 1868.

Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our laws we should, as far as possible, admit that the objection to naked free trade. Why then does every democratic orator and journal deny with heat that they are for free trade? Why has the Mills bill left duty of 40 per cent on wool goods?

The democratic authorizes to the manufacturers and facturers of the cloth that they do not intend free trade, that they leave them with a protective duty high enough to keep wages up, and give them besides the advantage of free materials—thus admitting that protection does make wages better but refusing to see that the workmen who produce materials are also entitled to protection.

If protection has nothing to do with wages there is no excuse for two-thirds of the Mills bill, and if protection has anything to do with wages there is no excuse for the other one-third of it. But the Mills bill admits that protection has much to do with wages and so it leaves protection to many things yet at the same time it is extremely unjust to many other things that it strips of all protection.

## A PROTECTIONIST IN 1868.

The duties imposed upon imported articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be paid upon domestic productions of the same kind which constitutes a form of taxation as certain things were, and was annually paid into the hands of the taxgatherers. These results are inseparable from the collection of our revenue by tariff duties.

Every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions of dollars, the value of which is not to be reckoned, and which is paid out of our citizens' pockets.

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COLLECTOR'S PLACE OF DUTY AND GOVERNMENT OF

## A DEMOCRATIC PROTECTIONIST

Webster always defended himself from the charge of inconsistency on the subject of the tariff by saying it was purely a question of industrial expedient that it was a question of present national surroundings and advantages and possessions and the like. He said sometimes votings for the low tariff and sometimes for the high tariff. A Tennessee man in his speech said that every government must adopt a policy as was adopted by and in accord with its own respective advantages.

Charles F. Adams was in the same speech.

Mr. Pierce is down in his native country becoming president he will not make any speech on the tariff. He has been told he is to be a good man in his own party all over the state. Many democrats say frankly that Cleveland will run away behind Hill.

A speech from New York October 14 to the *Philadelphia Press* gives many details as to the outlook in New York. It is shown that the republicans are pushing their cause with unwonted energy in every part of the United States, extending as it does from Canada and the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It embraces all climatic and all soil's necessary to yield nearly all the agricultural products with as little labor as any other part of the civilized globe and it has sufficient water to produce many times more of agricultural supplies than our present population could possibly consume. In other words we are land rich by many millions of acres of land which are not likely to be called into full cultivation for the support of our people for centuries to come. The manufacturing resources of the United States are equal to or even greater than those of any other nation.

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## WON BY THE WILLAMETTES

The Mormons Got in One, Run and Save  
Being Completely Shut Out.

The Boys Indulge in No End of Loos Playing—  
Second Baseman McAndrews is Injured  
Batters—Score, 10 to 1.

Little playing characterized the game between the Salt Lakes and Willamettes at Clinton and McCoy's grounds yesterday. Most of it was done by the visitors, and their playing in the latter part of the game was kitchen, if not absolutely ridiculous and unbecoming ball tossers. They fielded and threw miserably, and generally did things leisurely as if they had plenty of time at their disposal. The seeming indifference was attributed to the small crowd which was present. Though the day was bright and warm, less than 300 spectators were in the grand stand.

The Willamettes did well particularly at the bat; they pounded Barker for ten good hits, five of them two batters, while he seemed to be the only one who had the nerve to hit. Parrott kept the visitors down in four scattering hits, which were productive of nothing.

The best play of the game was made by Barker, in the eighth, which lifted a foul by which Barker, after a good run, caught with one hand.

In the sixth inning McAndrews, while running to second, sprained his left ankle and retired, Haggemiller taking his place.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

The Willamettes did not begin scoring until the second, when a muffed throw from the ball by Barker and Turbull, the two batters to center field, score G. Parrott. In the third began the music by dropping Parrott's third strike, but made a good throw to first.

In the fifth Neal landed a single safely in center, took second on a passed ball, and ran on Tom Turrott's two batters to left field.

The sixth was productive of another run. G. Parrott was given first on Blanchard's single. He was thrown, stole second and third, went to the plate, and Neal stole third boldly, and made his run count on Castone's double of G. Parrott's first.

A base on balls, two hits, and one end of the Willamettes five runs in the eighth.

LET DOWN EASY.

A few words will tell the Mormons' side of the story.

They made but one run. During the entire game they succeeded in getting but three men to third, three to second, while only two more reached first.

They began scoring early in the game, in the first inning. McAndrews covered the inside base, and, after a single, a passed ball, stole second, ran to third, and, when the ball was being put out and scored on Parrott's wild pitch. Parrott's wild throw gave the visitors the only run they made in last Sunday's game, and, though he repented the performance, it was a good one.

The remaining eight batters were a succession of blanks for the visitors. They were unable to hit at all opportunity since

THE SCORE.

WILLAMETTES	A. G. B.	R.	P.	O.	A.	R.
Neal, 3d.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buchell, a. s.	1	1	1	1	1	1
McAndrews, 1b.	1	1	1	1	1	1
G. Parrott, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turrott, 2d.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tur., r.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bailey, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>
SCORE BY INNINGS.						
Visitors.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Willamettes.....	0	0	0	0	0	10
Ball Lakes.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Earned runs—</b> Willamettes, 1. Ball Lakes, 1.						
<b>First base on errors—</b> McAndrews, 1. Ball Lakes, 1.						
<b>Passed ball—</b> Willamettes, 1. Ball Lakes, 1.						
<b>Struck out—</b> Parrott, 4, by Barker, 12.						
<b>Home hits—</b> Blanchard, Devine, T. Parrott, Kerns, Turbull and Bailey.						
<b>Double plays—</b> Parrott, 1, and T. Parrott, 1.						
<b>Wild pitches—</b> Parrott, 1.						
<b>Time of game—</b> Two hours.						
<b>umps—</b> W. C. Nolen.						

"THE PITON IN THE FIRE."

As Accident That Happened Yesterday to Some Young Sailors.

There are just lots of people in this world who want it, with a silver-plated, barbed wire fence around it, and a galvanized corrugated iron roof over it. But they can't get it. It belongs to our boys. They will have it all when they get to be men, which to the average person is a catastrophe likely to be precipitated at any time.

Several boys yesterday created considerable consternation at the narrow gauge depot on the public levee. They had secured a lot of skin, which in their young eyes seemed a suitable offering. The hapless condition of the craft rendered it evident that she should be caulked and graved, and what place so suitable for this important craft, where all sea-going

So the boys hauled out their hark and procuring a lot of pitch and a pot in which to heat it went to work at their labor of love yesterday. They built a fire in the pot and the pitch melted. The boys then took the melted "pitch" as one of the boys remarked, "some accident the pot was upset at this juncture and the fat was in the fire sure."

Professor Chris. Knig rushed to the rescue and averted a conflagration which might not only have destroyed the vessel, but also the depot and no one can tell what.

The boys now contemplate sailing off to become pirates and caulk and graving their boat, and, as the unchartered fate of the sea where they will endanger no one of their operations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S HEAD.

An Interesting Scrap of History Connected With the Court House.

In the arched entrance of the court house Lincoln's tomb with the head of Abraham Lincoln can be seen. In these times of peace few of the thousands who annually climb the steps and go into the great building ever look up at the stone face of the martyr president above them, and not one in a hundred of those who do have the least idea that there is a scrap of local history there.

When the building was built, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and when it was announced that Lincoln's head would adorn the keyhole, a number of democratic lawyers and others who were in sympathy with the secession movement openly declared that they would never pass into the court house under the stone image of the face of the liberator of the negro slaves, as it was not, some, true to their word, need the Fifth street entrance for a period. Several insisted that the obnoxious adornment should be pulled down, but the court house was never made to remove it.

Time passed, and then. The court house, then a low, unattractive, dull, drab walls have sunk into insignificance compared with many stately buildings seat the towers of the great stone arches, the leather springs in the court have grooved and shaded trees and the stone steps and brick pavement have been worn down by the tread of thousands, but honest old Abe's head still grace the keyhole of the arch; it was put there to stay and will remain as long as the building stands.

The utmost care is used in preparing Hood's famous cake in preparing Hood's famous cake.

The finest assortment of colors in India ink all the latest shades, as far as yard, at J. Wall's, 201 Morrison street.

## CASE OF THE TANNER GREEK SWIMMERS.

Decree of the Supreme Court Entered—Some Points Contested With the Work.

The mandate of the supreme court in the case of John Poulsen et al. vs. the City of Portland was entered in Judge Stearns's court on Saturday. This is the suit brought by 150 persons to endeavor to evade paying their assessments for the maintenance of the city's dam, and to sustain the city's demurral and to enter judgment for the city against the 150 plaintiffs for the amounts of their assessments and for costs.

The announcement of a harvest concert at the First Unitarian church last night drew a large attendance. Every pew in the auditorium was filled, both with members of the church and friends who had come to listen to the interesting exercises of the evening.

The church was tastefully decorated with all manner of beautiful flowers, leaves, and fruit.

The pulpit was one mass of flowers, leaves and fruit.

Decorated Auditorium—The interior handsomely

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